#### "Opposed to Nigger Domination."

Gen. GRANT says that Gen. HANCOCK told him that he was opposed to nigger domination. This was in the early part of Andrew JOHNSON'S administration, and he thinks it a sufficient ground for defeating the election of Gen. HANCOCK to the Presidency now.

But did not Gen. GRANT oppose negro domination quite as strenuously? Did he not say in this city, long after the war was over, that he was not an Abolitionist in any such sense as CHARLES SUMNER Was ?

And what, even in the conversation to which he refers, was his answer to Gen. HANCOCK'S remark? According to his own showing, he went on to convince HANCOCK that it was safe to do justice to the blacks, because they, from their poverty, their ignorance, and their paucity of numbers, would be powerless as against the whites. Truly an exalted sense of justice for him to manifest!

But that is all there has ever been of Grant's pretended sympathy for the colored race. When his true instincts were brought out, before the war, he was a proslavery. Breckinginge Democrat, and nothing else.

Now, when he thinks an affectation of a breader humanity may pave the way for . how to power and to empire, he is as philanthrodie as Louis Napoleon was under sim-

Rebelding the Disturbers of the Peace. The merchants, bankers, and business new generally of Cincinnati, without disunction of party, held a meeting recently o deprecate in strong terms the course of heir Republican newspapers in assailing and misrepresenting the South, as they have systematically done since the nomination of the Credit Mobilier candidate.

These organs have only followed the example of Mesers. Conkling, Blaine, Logan, and other stalwart chiefs, who advocate the present subjection and degradation of the Southern people and preach the political gospel of eternal hate. This is their stock in trade; and they are weak enough to suppose that the people can be misled by such stale cries, and be thus deluded into the support of a corrupt and condemned party.

Cincinnati has invested nearly twenty millions of dollars in a railroad, built with the main object of attracting Southern trade there; and now, when it is completed and the connections are made by which this large enterprise may become profitable, partisan violence makes it a business dally to drive off the customers who were ex-

pected to extend the commerce of the city. This reckless policy is not peculiar to Cinminati, but may be seen here and in all the great cities, driven with the wild spur of political desperation. It must react upon those who contrived the party trick, and, Indeed, it has already disgusted thousands of honest Republicans, who will not countenance such expedients. However, the natural laws that regulate trade cannot be permanently disturbed by these exhibitions of malignity, and the strongest possible com-mentary on Mr. Conkling's recent speech speech as the ultimate outcome of Mr. Gladstrong's recent speech as the ultimate outcome of Mr. Gladstrong recent speech as the ultimate outcome of Mr. Gladstrong recent speech as the ultimate outcome of Mr. Gladstrong recent speech as the ultimate outcome of Mr. Gladstrong recent speech as the ultimate outcome of Mr. Gladstrong recent speech as the ultimate outcome of Mr. Gladstrong recent speech as the ultimate outcome of Mr. Gladstrong recent speech as the ultimate outcome of Mr. Gladstrong recent speech as the ultimate outcome of Mr. Gladstrong recent speech as the ultimate outcome of Mr. Gladstrong recent speech as t is that the purchases of the South and Southwest this season have exceeded all former experience, and yielded larger profits than said in defence of the Forster bill that Ireever before. Accordingly, Mr. CONKLING has falled to make any impression on the public mind with his distorted the assertion that the actual outbreak and malicious utterances, because they carried their own refutation to an intelligent commercial community. Out coriosity to see and hear a public man whose career has attracted much comment or late, has drawn large crowds in the West and Mr. Conkling has in some degree modihed his extraordinary statements, from having been warned that they would do more harm than good in Ohio and Indiana But he sticks valiantly to the substance of them, and we are not sorry for it. Gen. GRANT proclaimed him the other day at Warren, Ohio, to be "the leading statesman" of his party. If it be statesmanship to alienate one part of the Union from th other, to sow the seeds of discord among neighbors and friends, and to assume for wealth and numbers the right to control public affairs, and to create an oligarchy, then Mr. Conkling is entitled to all the distinction that the third-term candidate claimed for him.

The Senator has made this issue distinctly before the country. He has staked upon it whatever interest he may feel in the Presidential campaign. He has put GARFIELD on that platform, compelling him to discard his own. He has forced the conservative wing of the party to follow his lead. He has rallied the organization on sectionalism, and started a crusade of North against South at the very time when every luterest and every duty call for peace, prosperity, and reconciliation. The case has gone to the jury, and the verdict will very soon be

# Mr. Froude on the Irish Problem.

The defeat of the Forster Compensation bill in the House of Lords merely postponed the settlement of the Irish difficulty for a brief season, and left it to be dealt with as the business of most urgent and paramount Importance at the next session of Parlia- | road, will start an epidemic of fever. ment. That Mr. GLADSTONE means to press with unstaken resolution the proposed measure of relief seems to be generally believed among his friends; and a significant utterance on this head has recently appenred from one of his least friendly critics, MI. JAMES ANTHONY PROUDE, in the pages of the Nondereth Cultury. Heretofore Mr. | the country places of rich New Yorkers. Figures has figured as the most sturdy classifier of Protestant ascendancy in Irehand, but now we find him making concesalone almost tantamount to a complete change of front, and predicting, in his fore- ticipated, warns off settlers, and keeps cast of the policy of the present Ministry, legislation which he himself condensus, but which be thinks is certain to entail a radi-

cal transformation of the Irish social system. Some of the preliminary admissions now made by Mr. FROUDE are likely to perplex | material prosperity are concerned in its and astonish the readers of his former works. He has reached the point, for instance, of acknowledging that there is no reason in the nature of things why Irishmen should suggest the ideas of idleness and turbulence, and that if the Irish people ay as their traducers have asserted, unfit thing, but its advances have been great

for freedom, it is the English who have un- since first it began to attract the wide atfitted them. He owns, too, that, however ashamed modern Englishmen may be of the men and from engineers who are giving their misdeeds of their fathers, their repentance | chief thought to it. | The Board of Health has not yet been productive of improved | could do much to prevent the spread of tyresults. He does not deny that the union | phoid fever in this city by the enforcement which was to have settled everything has in fact settled nothing, and has a season when typhold fever is always on the created only fresh difficulties. What is increase if the causes favorable to its promore surprising, Mr. FROUDE concedes that | duction are allowed to remain active. Great the Anglican Church ought never to have | care should be taken to remedy defective been established in Ireland; and he goes on to aver not only that Protestantism as such | system of plumbing; while contaminated is not entitled to a place of exclusive superiority, but that Catholicism, as such, is ceive the poison from sewage-should be no longer identified with the spirit of revolt. | protected against the contamination. Wher-These are remarkable avowals when we ever the disease has appeared, its causes bear in mind their source, and they lead us should be carefully sought for and reto sean with interest what Mr. FROUDE has moved. Accumulations of organic matter to say on the workings of the GLADSTONE | in cellars must be taken away, and the in-Landact, and on the virtual recognition of a fected premises thoroughly fumigated. proprietary right in the occupiers of the soil | Kitchen sinks must be treated with caustic mbodied in the Forster Compensation bill. | potash or soda in order to cleanse the waste Mr. FROUDE admits that so far as its pipes of the accumulations of grease; and obvious purport and direct results are

not or would not meet his engagements, the

act was a just one; but he thinks Mr. GLAD-

couraged Irish agitators to demand further

and unreasonable concessions. It is true

not designed to convey any right of prop-

seem that the Premier has since discovered,

or his colleagues have discovered for him,

that he at least intended to confer on

the Irish peasant a quasi proprietary

right which should be worth money, and on

which, as a matter of fact, money has been

raised from local usurers. Now, as to Mr.

Forster's proposal, Mr. Froude contends

that it is a logical development, not of the

professions, but of the practical conse-

quences, of the Land act. It is tantamount.

they were right, that they had but to perse-

vere, and that they had won the battle. If

carried, the Forster bill would have led, in

his judgment, naturally and inevitably to a

present owners to the occupiers, for this

obvious reason: That at the end of the two

years, during which the bill prohibited

eviction, the reluctance to pay rent would

be no less emphatic than it is now and far

namely, inability, and claim the same pro-

such high authority has declared to belong

to him. Here we observe that Mr. Photos:

concurs with the London correspondent of

THE SUN in apprehending the most serious

When we remember that the Premier

land was already within measurable dis-

tance of civil war, we can hardly question

was brought a good many degrees

nearer by the encouragement implied

in a favorable vote of the House of

Commons. It seems, at all events, not im-

probable, as both of these observers agree

in predicting, that the subjects of the United

Kingdom are at the first act of an extremely

interesting political drama, whose fifth act

will possibly disclose a tragedy. Mr. GLAD-

STONE will not willingly allow himself to be

foiled, and if he perseveres, he may, in the

judgment of Mr. FROUDE, bring on at last

the struggle, so long forefold, between

The Diseases of the Autumn.

decidedly out of sorts, but the horses are

getting the worst of it, in the town at least.

The late rainy and changeable weather has

given a large share of the people uncom-

the spread of the malarious influences

which linger about our upper wards and

prevall so extensively in the neighboring

It seems almost preposterous that In a

city so old as New York, and in its long-

settled vicinity, any portion of the popula-

tion should suffer from malaria. Yet of

late years, throughout the upper part of the

city, in the North River towns, and along

the line of the New Haven Railroad, inter-

mittent fevers have been more or less prev-

lent, and nearly all diseases have in some

point to poisoning by malaria.

degree been complicated by symptoms which

When autumn comes and the vegetation

begins to decay, the fevers make their ap-

pearance. When the earth is thrown up for

building, the inhabitants in the vicinity of

the digging are pretty sure to feel the ef-

feets of malaria. Public improvements, the

laying out of streets, or the laying of a rail-

This danger, of which we hear so much

every autumn, and which is by no means

imaginary, but is very real, as many a shat-

tered constitution bears witness, lessens the

value of property over a wide region of the

city and along the lovely banks of the Hud-

son, which ones were the favorite seats for

Even now, when the demand for houses in

New York is extraordinarily active, there are

neighborhoods, otherwise eligible, where

malaria, actually present or reasonably an-

tenantless costly and convenient dwellings.

There is, therefore, no graver question

before the people of the afflicted districts

than that which relates to sanitary improve-

ment. Both their physical health and their

settlement. They must burn and shake

with chills and fever, and see their landed

must set about getting their neighborhoods

Sanitary science is a comparatively new

property untenated and 'ansalable, or the

rid of malatious influences.

ounty of Westchester.

fortable colds, and it has also encouraged

Both men and horses are just now feeling

democracy and the rights of property.

attitude on the Irish land

be refused.

e thinks, to telling the Land League that

STONE introduced it in language which en-

law provided that the landlord, being de-

concerned, there is no fault to be found and direct that the plumbing be properly with the famous Land act of 1870, trapped and ventilated. It was, he says, a fair corollary from In these ways a decrease in the number of the existing condition of Irish social incases of typhoid fever will be brought about. stitutions. Under it, if a landlord desired | They are methods within the reach of all to expel solvent tenants who disagreed with householders, and exact information rehim in opinion, or because he wished to im- garding them is easily attainable. The prove his estate, or to enlarge his park or | laws for the prevention of malaria are likehis shooting grounds, he in turn must comwise well understood, and the inhabitants of the regions afflicted by it should at once pensate them. The tenant's solveney was the test of his right to remain. If he could | see to it that they are put in operation.

As to the epizootic disease from which our horses are now so generally suffering, prived of what belonged to him, might ap- | it does not seem probable that it will reach point a fitter person in the tenant's place. a stage of such severity as that which In itself, therefore, says Mr. FROUDE, the | marked the epidemic when it last visited us. We are not likely to be obliged again to bring oxen from the country to supply the place of invalid draught horses. The epidemic was not dangerous but was comparthat Mr. GLADSTONE justed, when he atively mild in Boston, where it first apbrought his Land act forward, that it was | peared in the early part of last month; and so far there are no indications that our exerty whatever to the tenant; but it would ! perience from it will be more severe.

of the proper sanitary regulations. This is

sewers, and to introduce a more scientific

wells -wells so placed, for instance, as to re-

sanitary inspectors should visit dwellings

#### Advice to Greenbackers.

It has become apparent that some of the chief managers of the National Greenback Labor party are conducting their Presi dential campaign in the interest of Gan-PIELD. The way is therefore open for Greenbackers who prefer HANCOCK to GARFIELD to make their votes count by casting them directly for HANCOCK rather than to waste them on Weaver.

This is no time for Greenbackers of Democratic antecedents to fritter away their strength on a third candidate who has no hance of being elected. Nor should Greenbackers of Republican antecedents, who wholesale transfer of the land from the have no affinity for Garrield, allow themselves to be sold out for his benefit.

As between the two leading candidates, the Greenbackers of all classes should, in this emergency, help the man they prefer. Women Under the New School Law.

more difficult to overcome, while in the mean time every occupier in Ireland would raise We reproduce in another part of this the same objection to the payment of rent, paper an act of the Legislature of this State which was passed last winter, protection from ejectment. To enforce the viding that women, equally with men landlord's claims again, when the two years have the right to vote at all school meetwere over, would, in Mr. FROUDE's opinion, ings, and are eligible to fill any school have made civil war a certainty, if the then office. This is a highly important statute. inevitable demand for further change should As a general rule, women take as much interest as men in the education of children It is true that the Forster bill was reand youth. A very large proportion, a jected by the Lords, but Mr. FROUDE thinks majority perhaps, of the teachers in the that the mischief had been done, that the common schools of New York are women; relations between landlord and tenant had and they are employed to a large extent in been strained to the utmost, and a struggle the same line of duty in private institutions begun which cannot end till one or other has of learning. In all matters relating to the given way. The tenant has been told by practical workings of our common school the Cabinet and by a vote of the House of system, their judgment is apt to be quite Commons that, whether he pays his rent or as clear and safe as that of their fathers, not, he has an equitable property in his husbands, and brothers. holding, and he will assuredly defend what

The law in question is, therefore, based on a solid foundation; and the women of New York should avail themselves of its privileges to exert their due influence in the management of our common school system. ent of Public Instruction has tried to throw des in the way of women's voting or holding office under the new law, If this be so, they should pay no attention to him, but on all occasions, at school meetings, and whenever school officers are to be chosen, step to the front and exercise the rights conferred upon them by this wise statute.

While the united Democracy of the city have been soundbling. JOHN I. DAVENPORT has quietly put his supervisors of election at the places of registry, to intimidate naturalized voters. Even under the election law the Democrais are entitled to the appointment of a supervisor who has coordinate powers with the Republican, and ought to be able to protect Democratic voters. It is a shame that these Democratic supervisors have not been long ago appointed, and the fault lies with the Democrats themselves.

We learn that five hundred railroad tickts were bought in one block at Washington on Wednesday, to send officeholders and other patriots of that brand to Indiana, as voters for the Republican ticket. Many of them had voted in the District of Columbia, under Boss SETP-BERO'S Territorial Government, and had thus oriested any legal right to exercise that privlege now in Indiana, from having been continuous residents at the capital. But they will probably be smuggled in, with other frauds on he ballot box that have been preparing for a ong time past.

Boy highwaymen, barely entered upon their teens, are a recent and interesting fruit from some kind of seed.

A visiting elergyman from Halifax woke up the Episcophi Convention vesterday. With e ring of sincere conviction in his voice, he old the deputies that the Episcopal Church its attractiveness for well-to-do and cultivated persons, was in danger of becoming the surch of the aristogracy, instead of being what should be, the church of the people puties looked at one another, houded their heads, and gave the Rev. Dr. Hill. a round of subjued applicase for his plain speaking.

In truth, it did not need a clergyman from Halifax to warn American churchmen of this danger. They have been aware of it for some time past. Witness the extraordinary efforts put forth of late years by our wealthlest New York parishes, old Trinity setting the example to reach the awarming masses in the tenement house districts. Witness, too, the demand, growing louder from year to year, that the scandal of pew seiling and pew-renting shall

be done away from the house of God. Yet, while a beginning has been made here nd there, it is only a beginning. If the Epis opal brothren realize the magnitude and diffiulty of the task they have set themselves, they will not waste any of their time and vital energy in wramiling over vestments and altar candles.

In considering GRANT's attack on Gen. HANCOCK, it is useful to go back to the trust of Gen. Bancock for participation in the trands of the Whiskey Ring. While that trial was in progress in St. Louis a military court of inquiry was ordered to assemthat court, and on the first day of its session se moved that the inquiry be postponed until uses of the trial in the civil court. He said:

will, without question, he binding and conclusive upon us, upon the Government, upon the accused, and upon all the world. If he should be convicted, no decision of ours could rescue him out of the hands of the law. If he is acquitted, our belief in his innocence will be of no con sequence. If we anticipate the trial in the civil court, sequence. If we active to the accused or against him, will have and ought to have no effect upon the jurora. It cannot even be made known to them, and any attempt to influence them by it would justly be regarded as an obstruction of public justice. On the other hand, his conviction there would be conclusive evidence of his guilt, and his acquittal will relieve him from the neces sity of showing anything but the record."

#### He also said:

"In case of acquittal by the civil court, the functions of this court will not necessarily be terminated. The accused may be pronounced innocent of any crime against the statute, and yet may be guilty of some act which the military law might pumsh by expuision from

Previous to this GRANT had spoken of HAN-COCK in these words: "HANCOCK is a fine sol-dier. At the time he was named Major-General we were not very good friends, and my personal preferences were for SCHOFIELD; but I felt HANCOCK had earned the promotion and gave his name to STANTON. I have great respect for HANCOCK as a man and a soldier.

#### A vote for GARFIELD and ARTHUR in 1880 is a vote for GRANT and Empire in 1884.

So perfect a day as yesterday is too rarely seen. Yet our climate affords a number of such days every season, and their beauty almost makes amends for its many disagreeable features. The bracing atmosphere and clear sky for the last week have upset Prophet VENNOR's prediction that October would open cold and stormy. Not content with this, VENNOR has prophesied that the whole month will be "dreary in the extreme," with cold and wet weather. October is one of our finest months, and it is not likely to lose its prestige in this respect. The Canadian weather prophet may know the secrets of the weather north of the St. Lawrence, but his predictions for New York have failed too signally to be regarded as trustworthy here.

As comical in a small way as the Porte's excuses to the combined European powers is its delay during a week to pronounce sentence on the three assassins of Missionary Pansons. on the ground that they were ill. Now is the time for the United States war-ship Nipsic to make a naval demonstration.

The peaceful plunder of the possessions of the Utes seems to be too slow a process for some of the frontlersmen, who have adopted the more stalwart policy of shooting dead a son of Sapanavano, the new chief of the Uncompangre Utes, and Ounay's successor. As the slayer has been captured by the enraged

Forty Depota France and England (Carleton & Co.) It is a book of genuine substance and novel quality—wholly unlike the books of ordinary tourists. It is evident that the author took abroad with him a free and fresh and ggestive mind, capable of being attracted by the ost varied objects, and of presenting austere bless or ivid pictures, according to circumstances. He saw not only the features of gavety and gravity that exist for all observers, not only the speciacles of art and society and popular life and politics and notable personages; but you find that he also looked into the forces of current ac tion and the new ideas surging within sight and beyon sight. In these pages be passes from one thing to another with a rapidity that would be disturbing were it not apparent that he was never in haste, and that he took a be time needed for what might be in view. Altogethe, it is a most attractive brochure, as it is a cheap one.

Mesars. Roberts Brothers have published the poems of Edwin Arnold Written previously to his "Light of Asia." Several of them are already familiar to our readers, and all of them may be studied with pleasure and advantage. The longest is the "Indian Song or

A charming book for children is "Ups and Downs; All Sunies, No Frowns," by M. J. Tilsies (E. P. Dutton & Co.) The illustrations, which are printed in colors, are perfectly admirable. The text is in verse.

#### Grant's Attack on Hancock. From the Herold.

The person who gave to the public the report of Grant's conversation concerning Gen. Hancock containly did him no service, but a greatingury. It will not raise Gen. Grant in the esterm even of Republicans to see him descending to abuse of a fellow soldier, on whose gallantry and devotion to the Union he had o provious occasions freely, and of his own motion so knowledged, and in whom, intend, he had expressed the most entire confidence. To say now, in the heat and excitement of a political cassess, that the Democratic candidate is vain, that he is ambitious of the Presidency that he is a perty character, only brings to everybody's recollection that, in his cooler moments, and before he was moved by what will be generally extremed partisan rancor. Gen. Grant said: "There are men in that organtration (the Democratic party) men like Hayard, McCaellan, Hancock, and others whom I know. They are as oyal and patriotic as any men. Bayard, for instancwould make a splended President. I would not be afree of the others in that office."
Recalling this language, we may pass over what the

of partisan spicen, which, as it is unworthy of him, the public ought to overlook and forget. It has no weight. or any importance, except as it raises a regreting up erous minds to see so eminent a man so forget himself. An Opinion that Boes not Carry Weight. From the Springfell Republica Grant's opinion of Hancock in 1857 will have boot as much weight here as his opinion of Sumner to

seperal new says of his tellow soldier as an ebullition

#### 1872, and it will be high time for him to twit Hancock of Presidential ambition when people have forgotten his

wa struggle for the third term.

That Is So. From the Consumits E-quirer. The worst point to be made against the Re-

publicans this year is that they appeal to the fears, wh the Habecek men appeal to the hopes, of the country.

#### Salmon Trout and the Law. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have

many inquiries concerning the law in regard to submon trunt and the close season. For the benefit of your read ct their waters I quote the following: bed their waters I quote the following:
Laws of the Saite of New York, chap. 534, passed
June 20, 1879, sec. 20. "No person stall kill, extense
for sale, no have in his or her possession after the same
has been killed, any salmon troater lake front caucht in
the instant lakes of this state in the months of Gruber
November, Recember, January, February and March,
and in Dake designe the additional mouth of April. Any
person violating any of the previsions of this section
shall be decisived withy of a misternamic, and in addition
therefore shall be dishes to a pointity of \$10 int each fifth so
kingly expending sale, or had in possession." Yours,
Roccasarsa, Oct. 4.

# What Ought Gilo to Have Done!

The monkey that has accompanied Andrew to, an Italian organ grander of 35 Matherry street, imbed up the front of 95 North avenue and sat on a cordoe at the second floor. It remaid to gother down, and also pulled it and it is it. It was so verely cut and bruse if how was a present our cruelly. And the maples was sort to the Secrety for the Prevention of squerry to Aminala.

We have received from Mr. John T. Wright of Pensacola a fine specimen of a Japanese persimmon. It was about excit inches in diameter, and in its external prestance bute a strong resemblance to a Jarge tomhad but little of the raminar persimalthough it was over rips, and had suffered ascnewl a from the Journey lather, it enabled us to understand the high estimation in which this truit is held in Asia. It bie in Chicago to investigate the charges with | wil undoubtedly prove a great addition to the resources respect to Bancock's connection with the whits-key thieves. Gen. Hancock was a member of esting question respecting it is how far north it can successfully be grown. No doubt, the tree will stand the characte even of Philadelphia or Long Island. In the unprotected shring the winter but we have never seen "I take it for granted that the trial at St. Louis will be the truit until now, and we doubt whether it can be profair as well as legal, and that the judgment will be ac- | duced in the North. In the Southern States, however, it sanding to the very truth and justice of the cause. It | will undoubtedly prosper,

# GRANT AND HANCOCK.

The Trouble in Louisiana-A Coneise and Correct Statement.

From American Annual Cycloperitis for 1968. Meantime the State of Louisiana continued under the military authority of the United States, which was exercised in a spirit of moderation by Gen. Hancock. The follow ing order, issued on the first day of the year. indicates the views taken by this comm of the power which had been delegated to him by the Federal Government:

by the Federal Government:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW OBLEANS, Jan. 1, 1868.

Applications have been made at these headquarters implying the existence of an arbitrary
authority in the commanding General touching
purely civil controversies.

One petitioner solicits this action, another
that and each refers to some special consideration of grace or favor which he supposes to exist, and which should influence this department.

ist, and which should influence this department.

The number of such applications, and the waste of time they involve, make it necessary to declare that the administration of evil justice appertains to the regular courts. The rights of litigants do not depend on the views of the General, they are to be adjudged and estiled according to the laws. Arbitrary power, such as he has been urged to assume, has no existence here. It is not found in the laws of Louisiana or Texas—it ennot be derived from any act or acts of Courte-ss—it is restrained by a constitution, and prohibited from action in many particulars.

The Major-General commanding takes occasion to repeat that, while disclaiming judicial functions in civil cases, he can suffer no forcible resistance to the execution of process of the courts. By command of Major-General Hancock.

Geo. L. Hartsuff, Ass't Adjudant-General.

On the 25m of December, 1867, an investigation had been ordered into certain charges of

tion had been ordered into certain charges of malfeasance in office, which had been made against William Baker, Street Commissioner for the city of New Orleans; and about the same time Arthur Gastinel, Recorder for the Second District, was pronounced ineligible to that office by the Supreme Court of the State. On the 5th of February Gen. Hancock issued an order removing both these individuals from office. A day or two after this action was taken the City Council of New Orieans adopted a resplution providing for the immediate election of a Recorder to fill the place of Mr. Gastinel, although they were reminded of the order of Gen. Sheridan forbidding elections without the authority of the commanding General until reconstruction was completed. No sooner did Gen, Hancock hear of this action of the City Council than be removed all the members who voted for the project, nine in number, two white men and seven negroes, and telegraphed the circumstances to Gen. Grant. The Com-mander-in-Chief immediately replied, directing Gen. Hancock to suspend his order and report the case more fully. At the close of his answer to this demand Gen. Hancock uses the following language:

pahyre Utes, and Ouray's successor. As the slayer has been captured by the enraged Indians, he may be lynched by this time, if the white man's example in such matters is followed.

The Argentine Republic has become the possessor of a new and powerful ironclad just iaunched on the Thames. This will, perhaps, considerably brace up her diplomacy in her differences of opinion with her neighbors.

When the new Congress meets, the habitue's of the House galleries will miss the manly figure and mellow tones of the Hon. George B. Loring of Massachusetts, tho silver-tongued orator of the cattle fairs and prose Pindan of the prize pumpkin. The Republicans of his district have gone and nominated another man.

No more fascinating sketches of the life and things of today is Paris and London can be found than those in John Sciences' Truck, or Christia Parise and Espher (Carleton & Co.) It is a book of genuine substance and novel quality—wholly un-

reply before issuing the order.

On receiving this communication, Gen. Grant replied that if the former order had been executed, and the new appointees were in office. that order need not be revoked; but some days later new orders were received by the district ommander directing that the members of the New Orleans City Council who had been removed should be reinstated, which was accordingly done on the 27th of February, and subsequently Street Commissioner Baker was also restored by direction of Gen. Grant. On transmilting the correspondence on this matter to Washington, Gen. Hancock asked to be relieved of his command.

# How the Women of New York Can Vote.

Laws of 1886), (Saylor 1 An act to Declare Women Eligible to Serve as School Trustees, passed Feb. 12, 1880, three-fifths being

tear of the electrication for mea-FERTION 1. No pursue shall be deemed to be ineligible to TWO as any school efficer, or to were at any school meet-ng, by reason of ear, who has the other qualifications

ow-required by law. Sac 2. This act small take effect immediately.

# Mr. Thompson's Anval Show.

### The naval review which is announced to take lace at Hampton Roads, Va., about that 15 will includ the vessels of the North Atlantic Sq adron and the train-ing ships Minnesota, Portsmouth. Saratiga, and Consti-tation. The day first mained for the review was Oct. 5, tion the date was changed to the 10th, and now the re-

new is announced for the like. The reason for the several partner overlears that the America Mariner desires on proceeding the electronering four in Indiana mutil the election. The Minnesota will sail from bot anchorage in the North Elect in the remiserers, and the fluckin Temesses, which has been in our sails repaired the Brook by Nave Yard for the 220 bitmess of the Western Cheek, and has already root for to entire in a site was been cheek, and has already root for to entire in a site was been cheek. St. 200, 00, where for the site is a second of sail place.

#### Mr. Lyaris's Brooking Lots. William M. Evarts has seventeen Brooklyn

ots, which he pure need on the time of the Sackett street subserved in the expectation that they would be in demand for the resonance, but the speculation proved a silicre. Taxes and seeson his township to the asindice. Takes and assessments now amount to the asscaced value of the lets. Moreover they are injectaged to
the country of Einstein Fig. 74. Mr. Evaris dolinier assimilar the most the property of the lets and feed it.
Einstein for the let wave to be bought the letter of the inEinstein for the letter of the letter of

# Mexico's New President.

HAVANA, Oct. 7.-The English mail steamer from V ra Cruz beings milities from the city of Mexico to the Island. On the Ebihail, the House of Represent

# Gen. Melikoff Enighted.

The Official Measurager of St. Petersburg has just published the receipt of the Uzar to Gen. Methodf.

Court blought Farintaerthin. The grievers events of the instruction of the Uzar to Gen. Methodf. Court of Gen. Methodf. The court of the state of the instruction of the instruction of the instruction of the instruction at the court of the addition of the continuous and the office of the court of the addition of the continuous court of the addition of the continuous court of the addition of the court of the addition of the court of The Official Memenger of St. Petersburg has

Property and from the days to Manuscriss own hands.
Seniorros I with post and to method 2 cm
Livania, Scot. 11, 1800.
ALEXAND Livings, Sept. 11. 1880.

The Golesays: "The sile Car towards the man who brought our bounty has hot be a margain way of development; who first hat the bounds and frames to distinguish behaves were intended the fusion people and who rescue has been many really good and metallices have been wanted years of really good and metallices have been wanted years.

# The binte tampaign.

Samuel J. Randall, Speaker of the House of Representatives, will speak in Pountkeepsic on the 19th inst, in Johnstow on the 20th, in Onesia on the 21st in Ithaca on the 223, and in Hornellaville on the 23d.

# POPULAR LETTERS ON POLITICS,

Will This Be Repeated ! To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In 1876 in insurance company of New York requested all the

clerks in its employ who were Democrats either to vote for Hayes, or clee to retrain from voting for the Hou, Samuel J. Tidden, intum planing that if they did not do as desired they would be discharged. JEFFERSONIAN.

A Motte for Republican Ballots. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There has been a great deal of talk by many Republicans about the Democrats making their election tickets larger than the lepublican tickets, in order, as they say, to mislead the awary and tell how each man has voted. Would it not a good idea for the Republicans to print "STAS" lection on all their tickets, and thus guard significant this constrous fraud?

#### What Might Happen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It seems to me possible, under our electoral machinery, that the electoral colleges might be induced to change the nomnated cardidate for another. Let us suppose is violent upposition: that Garfield electors should be chosen in sufficient numbers to represent a majority vote in the electrical colleges. Let us further suppose that some electrical colleges. Let us further suppose that some electrical colleges. Let us further suppose that some electric through the continuence the electric letter. Could have not vote for Grant 1 is there say constitutional indrance? And could they not make moral causal out of this party transhery by claiming that they set aside EEO for the greatest soldier in the world, and all that sort of thing? of thing?
The safe thing, after all, is to give Hancock a thumpin majority.

PRECAUTION.

### A Letter from a Republican

To THE EDDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see in your papper all you can get up is 220 on Garfield I would try to get something a little more senciable that is to thin I do not beheve he would sloop to do any thing of the kind there is one thing shout your Candidate he has always been a panjer on the government has always had his regular pay and could not have a Chance to steal any thing and is homest it shows the government never each thin a thance never himse whe will show you tarters this fail how to do things.

Most Claim, Sept. 4

A REFURLICAN.

Intimidation in Pennsylvania. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I consider it a duty to expose the latest, and perhaps only regular attempt at intimidation that up to this has been attempt

ed in this Lehigh coal region. It has amazed the people and is now the great point of discussion. and is now the great point of discussion.

— A Co. own and operate a great part of this region, and employ hundreds of men. They have never been known to dictate in any shape to their men in politics—the men have always voted as they felt inclined. This time it is different. There is to be a monster Republican turnout on Wednesday, and in order to make the matter a success, urders have been issued to the passes from headquarters is go around to all the men, between as well as Republicans, and sak then whether they are giving to loin in, that the company may know how many uniforms to have ready. What is the result? The men see at a riance what they are expected to da. A great many of them have always been and are Democrata. They do not want its till not, and still can't summary estite. They are avend to say anything. The reason is divious; but it a bitter pul.

Hazzaron, Pa., Oct. 5.

ONE of The Relledges.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: I have just had an interview with Chas a Voorhees of East Newark, N. J., late Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers. He had both of hiseyes shot out on the bloody field of Gettysburz. He says he has never voted anything but the Republican ticket, but now he intends to vote for Hancock and English. He says he fought for the Union under the old flag, but not such a Union as we now have. The Union he fought for, and which he homes to see, as Union of hearts, wherein peace and harm my viewall between all sections. Noth, South, East and West.

A Massier of Phili Kramskey Post No. 1.

#### A Condensed Catechism.

TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I am moved to ask you to publish a Shorter Catechism for Independ ant Republicans, as follows:

ant Republicans, as follows:

1. Is the maintenance of two parties necessary for the perpetuation of a resultinean Government?

2. Is there any probability that the Democratic party will ever nominates assimilate for the Presidency more worthly of considence than is ten. Hancock, or that the Republican party will ever nominate a candidate whose public record is so badly smirched as that of the Gardiela.

Republican party will over nominate a candidate whose public record is so badly smirehed as that of Jen Garlield?

3. Is it not evident that the Democratic party is relatively stronger most than it was in 1876, when Thiden was reasonable to the transition of the t

# Democrats Buildozed in Mattenwan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Re beans are doing their best for De Golyer Garfield and e tall end of the ticket. They resort to the meanest of Works has already begun this dirty work by discharging men in his comploy for stating that they were thanced men and would support no other man. On was a pos-laboring man, who reinsed to ride a horse in the last Re

# Mattenas, Oct. 5.

They Can't Get Around the Facts. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It would be difficult to conceive a more painful spectacle than that now presented in the desperate efforts of the Repubicen machine politicians, backed by the army of office holders, to maintain their hold on the purse strings o the nation at any sacrifice, even that of the national

That the party should have made the fatal error of choosing as their standard bearer in the struggle a man blackened with a score of dishouest acts is all but inscritable, to be explained only by the fact that the cability of partisan managers who are responsible for the act were determined at any cost to have in the Presidential char a man who would ever be ready to profit into the other, and all principles of honesty and institute the other arranges purposes, and do as they bid him Finding in discible what they wanted, over-estimative their nuramous purposes, and do as they bid him finding in discible what they wanted, over-estimative their party strength, they slipped into the binned reach is o bring even greater disaster upon them than must surely have overtaken them even with an honest man for their chainfolm.

In all the efforts which Republican organs have made in design their candidate, inducing as they have been that any they checked. Matter of fact must were rise superior to inputer of signature, and until Republicans can over throw the facts as officially reacted. Matter of fact must were rise superior to the facts as deficially reacted. inscrutable to be explained only by the fact that the officially recorded. Matter of fact inustever the super-to matter of opinion, and until Republicans, can over-throw the facts, which is course they cannot, they insult the intelligence of the American people and dishonor the nation before the world in offering from certificates we characterist a table taker and perfurer in the shape of commons of eminent men.

R. R. M.

# Cheap.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Eternal regimes is the price of therty. Garded's price was only \$329.

# 329 Republican Votes Cast.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At the To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS SIT. At the fown election on Menday of this week the number of spatials the number of spatials the number that the number of spatials the number of spatials that the number of spatials that the number of spatials are number of spatials and number of spatials are number of spatials and number of spatials are number of spatials. Neuwath, Oct. 7.

# Grant on the Ranged Edge.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Of what importish to the country what V. 8. Grant has to say in relation to Gen. Haccock's nomination? Has not a man who has bring on the rugged edge of hote for a nomination for a Unit form a swarp of bees in his bornet, be they dromes or otherwise? Yours truly. Refrait.

# He is a Brother.

To the Entrop of the Sun-Sir: Please in-orm a number of his admirers if Col. Frederick A. order is any relation whatever to Rosco Colsing of New York.

#### The Scholar in Politics. He has arrived; we see him now; We know his wave and tricks. Let men of culture bow before

His scholarship thus far extends: He taught a country son and there enforced on boys and girls His pedagogie rais.

The Scholar in Politics?

Beyond that point 'twere hard to guess Except that he was tutored by Thut cultured man, Oakes Ames.

He learned to take a tainted stack, Which cost him not a cent. And, when he grabbed a dividend, To swear that it was lent. His knowledge of De Golyer's fraud

Vas very deep and wide; He also learned some points about Bors shepland's moral side He studied under Madeson Weils,

And learned the artius ways

By which the cheating crew achieved The counting in of Hayes. Addition's and division's rules He brarned the rule of allence, too,

Which Kemble wirely taught. The acholarship that's largely versed In knavish arts and tricks Bids honest men beware of such A Scholar in Politics.

### BUNBEAMS.

-Mrs. Florence's costumes in "The Mighty Dellar" are insured for \$25,020.

-John E. Owens, the actor, has given ur the stage for mining speculation in San Francisc -Lord Salisbury's health has been the

subject of much anxiety of late, and he is to spend five months in the south of Europe. -On the occasion of the celebration of the enth anniversary of the capture of Rome, all politica'

offenders were pardoned by the King of Ital -The postal savings banks in Italy take in twice a much money as they pay out, the institute being considered safe and convenient by the people.

-A publication giving the origin and pedigree of all the old Virginia families is issued periodically at Richmond. Those who don't belong to the F. F. V. a have debted it the "Court Journal."
—Somebody wishes to destroy the real es-

tate records of La Saile County, Dinness. A big torpedo and five caus of nitro-glycerine were found in the Clerk s office when the firemen went in to extinguish a fire -Some of the Methodists at Lexington, III., profess entire h finess; but the other Christians do not believe them, and will not let them worship in the churches. They have therefore put up a tent and estab.

lished a permanent camp meeting -Burke stole into a house at Menominee, Mich., in the might, to kill his enemy with an axe. Going to the bed where the intended victim usually slept, he chopped the man who lay there to death; but this provid

to be his own most intimate friend. -Some peasants recently went to worship at the Chapel of Our Lady of Loretta, near Ancona, and found the building full of brigands, askeep on the floor They gave an alarm, and the brigands, fearful of the po lice, took flight to the hills, leaving a rich booty which

the peasants captured.

--An inquest has been held in London on George Alderbarg, a most respectable retired bookseller in Paternoster row. The poor old man's head had been turned by the Tanner affair, and for five weeks he lived on nothing but filtered water, hoping to rival Tauner's time, but he gave way suddenly on the sixth week. -Mary Sigman is insignificantly small in

stature, has a pale, expressionless face, and is in no wise handsome. Yet, during her ten years' residence at Roundstone, Ky., seven men have lost their lives on her account, by suicide and murder. The last trazedy in which she figured was a mortal combat between two rival admirers. -The statue of Thiers, with the inscription "First President of the Republic," has been unveiled close to the apot in the small Place Thiers, in Paris, in which he breattled his last. He holds the map of France in his hands, with the word "Belfort" standing out in

large got letters indicating the fortress which he sucfully expended his every effort to wrest from the orious German. -In Afragola, Italy, two familles, long in a state of feud, lately agreed to settle it with knives. One of the factions consisted of Lawrence. Sylvester, and Michael Saizano: the other of Francis, Thomas, and Michael Castaldo. They went out in the street, and at a given signal knives were drawn and the battle began. Lawrence and Sylvester dropped dead in their tracks, and

their brother Michael was seriously wounded. The con-querors then went on an excursion in the country. -A few years ago the greatest steamers did not exceed 350 feet in length, 45 feet in breadth, 3,500 tons in tonnage, or 4,000 horse power. Now the City of Berlin of the Imman line is 488 feet by 44% feet, and their new steamer, the City of Rome, building of iron at Bar row, will be still larger, having a length of 546 best, \$ breadth of 52 feet, and a gross registered tonnage of 8,000. The Cunard steel shigh the Servia, now building at Glasgow, is 500 feet by 50 feet, with over 10,000 andicated horse power, and will doubtless possess a speed in advance of the very fastest ship at present affoat in

the mercantile marine -Very unpleasant comments are being made on the action of Lord Ribblesdale, who, on the ground of til health, did not accompany his resiment, the First Battallon of the Ridle Brigade, to Afghanistan, though he is now coloying grouse shooting in England, which requires robust health. He is the grandson of Lord John Russell's first wife. Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, the new Knight of Kerry, whose recent bereavement mucht have excused his remaining, throw up his aide-decampship to the Duke of Connaught, which gave bum a right of exemption, and, like a true Irishman, disregard-

ing all personal considerations, answered the call when tighting was ahead. -The correspondent of the London Times accompanying the Montenegrin army writes: "The Montenegrins, instead of being the ruthless savinges they have been described, are rough, honest, and courageous people. For ruthless and bloodthirsty savages, too, the education of the Montenegrius is very remarkable, as up to quite recent times there were devernment schools in every small hamlet, and every man, woman, and child learned to read and write. Unfortunately, however, the drain on the exchequer has been so enormous of late years through constant wars, conducted newadays on

more expensive European systems, that many of these have fallen into abeyance." -New Mexico, however fruitful in natural wonders, has just presented another which is to crown all that have gone betere. The city architect, or the efficial who holds the post corresponding to that in Las Plas citas, has made the marvellous discovery that the pass ment of the streets contains a very large proportion gold. The place is constructed on a ledge of rock which it is estimated can be made to wield from \$3,500 to \$5,000 worth of gold per ton. The vein is calculated to be curbty-four paces wide by 9,000 feet in length, and if the estimate is borne out by the results of the crushing and

amaigamation, an enormous quantity of gold will be ex tracted from the site of the village. -Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Leonard Jerome's son in-law, is the adopted leader of the female party, consisting of Mr. Gorel, for Henry Brown and Wolff, Earl Percy, Mr. Balfour, and himself, which promises to be henceforth a serious factor in British points. and which made a surprising success in their experiment last session. Lord Randolph, who is bright and corr getic, says they will go for the people and show the masses that conservatism—that is to say, modernized of regenerated conservatism-is their genuine friend. They will cut admitt and lop off as lumber all old logy decrimes of caste, and will put the claim of the gentlemen of England to be the captains of the popular lorce on the

grounds of historia service and present merit. -A huge painting on the subject of the Battle of Agineeurt, one of the white elephants of the Corporation of London, has once more been drawn from its hiding place in one of the deep recesses of Guildhall, and hung out to view in the great hall. This is a coremony which takes place periodically. Some one in the corporation remembers the existence of the respected herrloom, and forthwith a question is put which results in its being drawn forth into the light of day. In an evil hour the corporation accepted the picture of Sir R Kerr Porter, brother of Miss Porter, the authoress, and it has since bung heavily on their hands. It is so large that it would cost Low or Law to frame, and when framed it would not be possible to passit through any doorway. The picture is 100 feet in length and 20 feet in height.

-In an interesting article on Indian transport animals, the Lewisa Times says: "Camels on the march are usually told off in strings of four, under the charge of one attendant or sorous. This man should lead the front camel by his most rope; the nose rope of the second is attached to the crupper of the one in front, and soon. The four animals in string cover a distance of about fifteen yards. If animals can be trained to follow their leader, it is lar more merciful to attach the leading rope to the head collar than to the nose. When cam is are properly led and looked after they are the cheapest of all pack carriage. Four good camels, with one attendant, will carry as much as nine mules or poules with three attendants, and will eat considerable less. If the proportion is applied to transport amounts by the thou sand, it will be seen that, assuming equal staying powers and freedom from disease, there is a very great alvantage in favor of camel transport."

-Some interesting experiments in balloon photography were made by M. de Partielle in the manifeborhood of Rosen on the 14th of June last. Two views of the surrounding country were taken during an aerial excursion from a height of about 3.39 (seet, while he balleon was travelling at the rate of from twenty to twenty five test per second. The phot graphic apparatus was affixed to the rim of the car on the side opposin the direction in which the balloon was travelled Miniature views were obtained of territorial sections about twenty three acres square, upon which roadwass. nonse roofs, garden walls, bedges, are plandy discovi-ble. But the sky been percently clear. M. or Fenne supertains no doubt that every human figure within the scape of the lone would have been distinctly visible in the pictures obtained, and he points out the mixture availability of bulloon photography for supplying exact information respecting the discositions of an event of camp and the number of his torses in war tone. He operator being safely beyond the range of any number of discharge from a rid or other it came.

-In the Austrian, German, Presch, Judian, and other European armies resonantial office has not wed the objects of their affections used to a share deposited a certain sum of money, varying to twee \$4.000 and \$6.000, with the state includence, the interest of which, in addition to their pay, resonance and a scient income to keep them financially monumerized that hashands and fathers. A set of instrument is a set of instrument of the set of t has recently set in among the accelerate flames Austrian army, in which the normal of the acceptance money" is fixed at 20.007, and so not have been the applications for permission to wive which the last few months, that the authorities contembered doubling the amount in question for officers up to the or the approval of the Emperor, and it is

his Majesty, who has practically illustrated his producetion for early marriages somewhat conspicue own family, may refuse to sauction so arbitrary an ede &